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中国投资对喀麦隆与苏丹社会经济发展影响的比较分析, 2000-2010

THE IMPACT OF CHINESE INVESTMENTS ON THE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CAMEROON AND
SUDAN FROM 2000 TO 2010: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.

BABETTE ZOUMARA

指导教师姓名: 庄 国 土 教 授

张 蕊 芜 教 授

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作者签名：Zoumara Babette

日期：2013 年 6 月 日

导师签名：Zhuang Guoutu
Zhang Biwu

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Abbreviations

AEO	Africa Economy Outlook
AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol
BITs	Bilateral Investment Treaties
CABC	China Africa Business Council
CADF	China-Africa Development Fund
CAJCCI	China-Africa Joint Business Council
CCMD	Central for Computational Materials Design
CCPIT	China Council for the Promotion of International Trade
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CFCS	Centre for Chinese Studies
CHEC	China Harbour Engineering Company
CIFIT	China International Fair for Investment and Trade
CMEC	China Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation
CNEEC	China National Electric Equipment Corporation
CNLC	China National Logging Corporation
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation
CNPC	China National Petroleum Corporation
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPECC	China Petroleum Engineering and Construction Corporation
CPPE	China Petroleum Pipeline Engineering Corporation

Abbreviations

CPTDC	China Petroleum Technology and Development Corporation
CWE	China International Water and Electric Corporation
CWHEC	China Water Resources and Hydropower, Engineering Corporation
DEM	Dunning Eclectic Model
EXIM	Export-Import
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FOCAC	Forum on China-Africa Cooperation
GNPOC	Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company
GOSS	Government of South Sudan
GWDC	Greatwall Drilling Company
HSBA	Human Right Security Basement Assessment
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MNC	Multi National Corporation
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce of China
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDI	Outward Foreign Direct Investment
OMNC	Oil Multinational Corporation
POE	Private Owned Enterprise
RMB	Renminbi
SAFE	State Administration of Foreign Exchange
SASAC	State-Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise

Abbreviations

SSA	Sub-Sahara Africa
SSI	Sonangol-Sinopec International
UACCIAP	Union of African Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Professions
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNMIS	United Nation Mission in Sudan
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization
ZTE	Zhong Xing Telecommunication Equipment Company Ltd.

摘要:

要评估中国在非洲的作用，理解中国在非洲对外投资的实质，以及其对众多非洲经济体的影响（积极方面和消极方面）则显得非常有必要；因此，本文主要论述中国在提高喀麦隆和苏丹两国社会经济发展进程中的作用，文章的主要贡献体现在两方面：一方面，填补双方在学术水平和信息科技方面的差距；另一方面，它将指引其他非洲国家如何与中国处理好关系，并且从中获得最大收益。因此，文章的结论分析了中国与每一个国家（喀麦隆和苏丹）之间关系的影响，在考虑了成本和收益效益后对未来可能的发展状况进行了预测。现有关于对外直接投资的理论，如互补理论、复杂相互依存理论以及一些政治经济概念都将作为本文分析的依据。另外，邓宁的折中理论被用于分析中国的对外直接投资对喀麦隆和苏丹经济的影响。当然，文章也论述了中国国有企业的作用并且为其日后更好的合作与发展提出了宝贵意见。为实现这一目标，文章也运用了来源于著作、论文、期刊、官方网站以及其他学术门户的二手资料。本文认为中国在非洲发展进程中的发挥了积极的作用，是值得称赞的。中国与喀麦隆和苏丹两国的友好关系是非常有意义的，尤其是在基础设施建设以及迅速免除债务方面。例如由于两国的友好关系，中国帮助喀麦隆建立起了水坝、体育场馆、电站、小学、医院、公路以及通讯设施，并且传播知识，最重要的是喀麦隆从债务减免中受益。同样的，苏丹也受益颇丰，建立了学校、医院、公路，发展和完善了港口建设、灌溉农场以及油气管道建设。然而，文章分析指出，中国在喀麦隆的投资项目主要集中在社会经济领域，而在苏丹的项目主要集中在油气领域；另外，结果表明中国对喀麦隆的对外直接投资从 2004 年的 34 万美元增至 2010 年将近 1488 万美元，同一时期，中国对苏丹的对外直接投资从 2004 年的 20.4677 亿美元增长到 2010 年的 67.6019 亿

美元。以此同时，鉴于中国对喀麦隆和苏丹两国的贸易和对外直接投资日益增多，两国政府应该创造并且实施一些务实性项目，引导中国的对外直接投资、捐赠以及援助，以实现最大收益。其次，两国应该加倍努力，吸引中国的对外直接投资，尤其是把中国的私人企业吸引到更具战略性的领域，如制造业和工业，提供基础设施发展所需，调动社会发展资金，以及为失业青年提供工作。最后，喀麦隆和苏丹政府应该竭力减少各自的贸易赤字，37%的贸易赤字对于喀麦隆来说仍然很高，对于苏丹来说，接近90%的贸易赤字几乎是难以接受的。最后，两国的出口商品和物资应该多样化并且严控进口。为使当地的产品有效进入中国市场，扩大其出口基数，喀麦隆和苏丹当局应该采取措施，拓宽其出口到中国的免税产品的范围。

关键词：外国直接投资，中国投资，喀麦隆，苏丹，中国，关系。

Abstract

In order to assess the role of China in Africa, an understanding of the nature of Chinese foreign direct investment (FDI) to Africa and its impact (positive or negative) on various African economies is imperative; hence the study. Analyzing the contributions of China to the enhancement of the socio-economic development of Cameroon and Sudan will serve two purposes: On the one hand, it will fill the academic and information gap. On the other hand, it will serve to inform other African countries on how to handle their relations with China so as to reap maximum benefits. Accordingly, results showed the impact of the relations on each nation (Cameroon and Sudan) and the possible projections for the future, considering cost and benefit effects. Existing theories on FDI: the complementarity theory, the complex interdependence theory and the political economy concepts were supported with evidence the analyses. Furthermore, the Dunning eclectic theory was applied to analyze the effects of Chinese FDI on the economies of Cameroon and Sudan. The role of Chinese state-owned enterprises was also discussed and suggestions for further and better cooperation and development offered. To achieve this, secondary data obtained from books, published papers, journals, official websites and other academic portals were used. Results showed that the role of China in the development of Africa is positive and undeniably commendable. The relations between Cameroon and Sudan with China have been beneficial especially in terms of infrastructural developments as well as swift cancellations of debts. For instance, Cameroon's relations with China led the constructions of dams, stadia, power stations, primary schools, hospitals, roads, communication facilities, transfer of knowledge and most importantly, revenue from debt reliefs. Similarly, Sudan benefited immensely from the construction of schools, hospitals, roads and the development of

ports, irrigation farms and oil pipelines. However, the analyses revealed that while Chinese developmental projects in Cameroon were essentially socio-economic based, those in Sudan were mostly in the oil sectors. Furthermore, results showed that Chinese FDI to Cameroon and Sudan has been increasing from a mere \$0.34 million in 2004 to about \$14.88 million by 2010 in the case of Cameroon and from \$2,046.77 million to about \$6,760.19 million, within the same period, in the case of Sudan. In the meantime, considering the increasing trade and FDI from China to the two countries, it was recommended that authorities of both Cameroon and Sudan should conceive and execute pragmatic projects by directing Chinese FDI, grants and aid into sectors that will yield the maximum benefits, and impact positively on the lives of the ordinary people. Moreover, it was recommended that efforts must be intensified towards attracting more Chinese FDI especially from Chinese private firms into more strategic areas as manufacturing and industry so as to provide the infrastructural development needed and mobilize the necessary revenue for social development projects, as well as jobs for the unemployed youth. Finally, efforts must be made by Cameroonian and Sudanese authorities to reduce their respective trade deficits; 37% deficit for Cameroon is still high, and almost 90% for Sudan is practically unacceptable. To this end, export commodities and resources must be diversified and imports limited. The authorities could also institute measures to widen the basket for duty and tariffs free goods exported to China in order to enable effective entry of local goods into the Chinese market and increase export base.

Key words: Foreign Direct Investment, Chinese Investments, Cameroon, Sudan, Africa, China, Relations.

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